

The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1892.

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SEASON OF 1892.

Womens' Misses' and Childrens' Fine

OXFORD TIES!

Duchess, Langtry, Brighton, Elite, Souvenir,
Theo, Adonis, Everett and Southern Ties.
Jacket, Strap, House and Opera Slippers.

YACHTING and LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

JAS. P. GOSSETT & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes,
Anderson, S. C., under Hotel Chitola.

THREE CHEERS FOR TARIFF REFORM

— AND —

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

THESE WILL HELP YOU, BUT

CHAPMAN

Will put money in your pocket if you will call
and see his Goods and Prices.

MY STOCK IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION, and I ask the Trading
Public to call and examine my Goods before buying. My stock was bought with
the HARD CASH, and I have—

SOME RARE BARCAINS

To offer the people of Anderson, thereby saving them money on every dollar's
worth of Goods you buy from me. To my old customers and friends I would say
that I am in a better position to save them dollars and cents than ever before.

My Stock of Prints is.....Fascinating.
My Stock of Canton Cloth is.....Beautiful.
My Stock of Delhi Cloth.....Immense.
My Stock of Gingham is.....Lovely.
My Stock of Cord Du Roi is.....Wonderful.
My Stock of Embroideries is.....Surpassing.
My Stock of Laces.....Beats the world.
My Stock of Wool Dress Goods.....There is none better.
My Stock of Braid is.....The Latest.
My Stock of Shoes.....Beats the World.

In fact my entire Stock is pretty,

Bought Cheap, and

Will be sold Cheap.

COME AND SEE ME.

W. A. CHAPMAN, Agent,
Next to Masonic Temple.

WANTED!

RAGS, HIDES and BEESWAX by PEOPLES & BURRIS, at good prices.

SECOND HAND STOVES

As good or better than most of the new ones now offered you, which we are offering
at a low price. We hope you will bear in mind that we deal in—

Tin, China Crockery, Glassware,

And EVERYTHING in the House Furnishing line, and at prices that cannot be
beat by any one. Price elsewhere, then come to see us and you will be convinced.

TIN ROOFING.

GRAVEL ROOFING and

GUTTERING,

Promptly done by experienced men.

Yours very truly,

PEOPLES & BURRIS.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

E. W. BROWN & SONS,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FRUITS and CONFECTIONERIES.

We are selling Goods Cheap, and will treat you
right.

Give us a call.

Yours truly,

E. W. BROWN & SONS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!

You can Save Money by Buying your

School Books and Stationery at

COLLINS' BOOK STORE.

A full line of School Books, Blank

Books, Stationery, Pictures and Picture

Frames, and other goods too numerous to

mention, all at the lowest prices.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

My Photograph Gallery has been lately

re-fitted with all the latest improved

apparatus for making Pictures of all kinds, from

the size of a postage stamp to life size in the

finest finish. Portraits enlarged to any

size, from small pictures, at reasonable

prices. Don't forget this if you want a

fine Photo.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

CASSIMERE.

JUST received, one bale Charlottesville

Cassimere for Summer. Any one

who has worn these Goods will tell you

they are the BEST GOODS in the market.

One bale of these pretty and good

Cassimere, as pretty as Gingham.

I still keep the—

Best Coffee,

Best Tea,

N. O. Molasses,

Flour,

Med. and

Pure Mescalito Molasses.

A large line of WALL PAPER, BOR-

DER and CANVASE.

A few Shoes and Hats at below cost.

Call on me and be convinced.

A. B. TOWERS.

P. S.—I forgot to mention three pieces

of the best Cottonades to be had.

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

All communications intended for
this column should be addressed to C.
WARDLAW, School Commissioner, An-
derson, S. C.

MEMORY GEMS.

"Little things
On little wings
Bear little souls to Heaven."

"Do thy best always—do it now—
For in the present time
As in the furrows of a plough,
Fall seeds of good or crime.
The sun and rain will ripen fast,
Each seed that thou hast sown,
And every act and word at last
By its own fruit be known."

"I'd rather be right than be Presi-
dent."

The State Teacher's Association will
meet in Columbia on the 19th of July.
We hope as many of Anderson County's
teachers as can will attend. They will
have no occasion to regret the trip.

We hope several of Anderson County's
young men and women will apply for the
Peabody Scholarships. They are worth
the effort. We shall be glad to furnish
any information in our power to any one
desiring to make application. The ex-
amination will be held in Columbia on
the 20th of July.

Every person in the community is a
certain extent, responsible for the edu-
cation and training of the young. We
not only feel conscious of the fact, but
we help make the future men and wo-
men. Somebody is being influenced by
our lives. While this is especially true
of the teacher, it is generally true of every
one.

In the "Rules and Regulations con-
cerning Peabody Scholarships" this item
appears: "Good breeding, politeness
and a pleasant manner should be counted
in a candidate's favor." So it may
sometimes pay to be polite and have
pleasant manners. Another item reads
thus: "The ability to think and reason
is of more importance than mere ac-
tainment of facts and rules. General
intelligence and brightness may offset
some deficiencies in mere book learning." This
is very important, and every teacher
should strive to teach the pupils how
to think and to reason. And still another
item is as follows: "Persons of sluggish
or indolent temperaments, of slovenly
habits, or of vicious dispositions, should
be rejected at once." These things
should be overcome, if possible, in the
school room. That is a part of the teach-
er's work.

We have received the following letter
from President B. F. Wilson, of Con-
verse College, which needs no explana-
tion:

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April, 1892.
To C. Wardlaw, School Commissioner
of Anderson County—DEAR SIR: The
authorities of Converse College authorize
me to make the following offer of one
scholarship of free tuition in the Col-
legiate Department of Converse College to
one young woman in each County in the
State of South Carolina. Each scholar-
ship is worth \$50 and is good for two
years.

I. The applicant must be at least 13
and not more than 18 years of age, and
must be of good moral character.
II. The examination must be held at
each County seat on Saturday, July 30,
1892, or near that time as will be con-
venient to the School Commissioner of
said County.

III. Applicants must pass a written
examination on: 1st Arithmetic and Al-
gebras to equations of the second degree;
2nd Geography; 3rd U. S. History; 4th
English Grammar and analysis, and the
applicant passing the best examination
shall be entitled to the said scholarship.

IV. The School Commissioner may
determine the successful applicant or
appoint a committee to examine the pa-
pers of the applicants.

V. If there are no applicants for ex-
amination on the day appointed the
School Commissioner of said County
shall have power to appoint one young
woman to said scholarship.

The School Commissioner of each
County will please report to the Presi-
dent of Converse College as soon after
the examination as possible officially cer-
tifying to the successful applicant or ap-
pointee.

Your attention to this and your care in
having this offer made known through
County papers will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly,

B. F. WILSON, President.

Unless further notice is given the ex-
amination will be held on 30th July,
1892, at the School Commissioner's office.
Converse is one of the best Colleges in
the South.

THE TOWNVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

By LEONIE GRANT.

The Townville High School, we like it so
much. We think no other village could ever
afford such.
It is composed of girls, both large and
small.
Some are slender, some are tall;
Some have blue eyes, others gray,
And always respect and their teacher
obey.

It is also composed of many boys, too,
Who are always busy with something to
do;
But remember and listen again while I
say
Tisn't always work, for it is sometimes
play;
Of course we all know that boys are mis-
chievous,
If you have ever dealt with them you'll
certainly believe us.

They are always bright and so full of fun,
And never tired or too lazy to run;
Some have nice copy books, others have
not,
Some are all stained with fingers and blot;
Some have clean faces, others have not.
Some talk a great deal, others do not.

We have four Johns now in our school,
And none of them are rule or difficult to
rule;
Now of course I can't name them all as I
do.
But in our school there are plenty more

Who are just as good, true and kind
As any of those I have called to your
mind.

And now I will come of the school girls
name,
Who are present at school regardless of
rain;
There's Alice, Emma, Mamie and Grace,
Who are always busy, with no time to
waste;
There's Janie, Lillie, Annie and Kate,
Who are always busy with their books
and slates.

Of course there are more that I mustn't leave
out,
Who are very kind and pleasant beyond a
doubt;
There's Gerlie, Lottie and Daisy—that's
three—
Who are just as busy as any little bees;
There's Mary and Maggie, I haven't
named yet,
Who study their lessons so they cannot
them forget.

I'll tell you something of the little girls,
too,
For they are so kind, good and true;
You can see them at morn with faces
bright,
They are never naughty, but do just what's
right;
There's a crowd of little boys who are very
smart, too,
The next time I write I'll tell their names
to you.

We like to go to school, you know we do,
Where we can learn so many things that
are new;
We like our teacher, so patient and kind,
He is filling our minds with thoughts
sublime,
And he is teaching each day how to value
the time,
We are trying to obey him just to the line.
Now let us study and improve each day,
So that fifty years from now our teacher
may say
I taught that girl or that boy that way;
Let us never give him cause of us to be
ashamed,
But rather give him pleasure, his old pu-
pils to claim.
Next time we write about our school
we'll tell what remains.

A Short History of Flat Rock.

EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: In the
year 1832 the Rev. John A. Davis, a
Baptist minister of Habersham County,
Ga., preached a sermon in the grove be-
low the public highway road. There
were two trees standing near together
and they were noticed and a plank was
laid between them for his books. That
was before the log-house was erected.
This was principally a Baptist commu-
nity.

Joseph Hall owned all the lands in
and around Flat Rock. He gave two
acres of land, and Jesse Davis and David
Tate gave him four dollars for two more
acres. Time went on and all three died,
without any papers being fixed. The
said Flat Rock lands fell into the hands
of Joseph Hall. He decided to sell his
lands and move to Alabama. Measures
were immediately taken to secure a plat
of the four acres of land on which the
log house was built. The Church was
first organized with thirteen members in
this house. Only one of that number is
living at this time. Joseph Hall was a
believer in all denominations. He would
invite any and all, and would go to hear
them all when convenient. Varennes
Presbyterian Church was the nearest
place. Kennedy Foster, David Hum-
phreys and William Carlisle were the
preachers in former days. The preach-
ers at Flat Rock in the log house were
Revs. John Vandiver, Billy Taylor, Wm.
McGee, W. Berry Long, Bryant Barries,
Dr. Cumley, a Methodist preacher,
Mugrove and Frank Morris, colored, all
of whom have long passed away, except
John A. Davis, who preached the first
sermon, is still living.

The Baptist denomination worshipped
in the log house until the year 1855,
when a proposition was made to some
Presbyterians living near to unite with
them in building a new house as they did
not feel able to build by themselves, the
old one being somewhat dilapidated. This
proposition being acceptable to the fol-
lowing individuals: A. O. Norris, J. C.
Haynie, S. M. Webb and Henry
Glenn, they purchased four acres of land
from J. H. Jones, then living and own-
ing lands around said Flat Rock, for
twenty dollars. The lot and plat now
contains eight acres, upon which a sec-
ond building was erected, the same now
used by the Presbyterians, and having
full possession they have recently re-
paired it. The Rev. William Carlisle
preached occasionally in the log house,
and regularly in the new house, alternat-
ing with the Baptist until he was disabled by
infirmary. He ministered here after he
was totally blind, and on one occasion in
his earthenware while preaching, he made
a mistake and fell to the floor, but was
assisted back into the pulpit, when he
finished his sermon. This faithful ser-
vant of God, continued to preach to this
people at regular periods until infirmity
silenced his speech. After the death of
William Carlisle there was no regular
preaching by the Presbyterians until the
year 1888, when the Rev. Hugh McLees
began holding services. At the Spring
Session of the South Carolina Presbytery
a petition was received from sixteen in-
dividuals desiring to be organized into a
Church, and Commissioners were sent by
the Presbytery to the said Flat Rock
ground to inquire into the state of things
and ascertain whether or not it ought to
be granted. Upon a report of said Com-
missioners at the full meeting of the
Presbytery it was decided to grant the
organization. The Revs. D. E. Fritts,
Hugh McLees and A. P. Nicholson, with
Elders, J. W. Norris and W. G. Webb,
were appointed to effect the organization,
which was done on Saturday before the
third Sabbath in November, 1888. In
the year 1856 the Legislature vested the
land and its appurtenances in a certain
number of persons as Trustees for both
denominations, namely: Samuel M.
Webb, Henry Glenn, Bryant Barries,
Aaron Hall and Wm. S. Hall, all of
whom are now dead, but two, Samuel M.
Webb and Wm. S. Hall.

At this time there are five Trustees,
Samuel M. Webb, Wm. S. Hall, J. O.
Haynie, E. B. Hall and W. G. Webb.

Bucklers Arica Salve
The best salve in the world for Cuts
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fe-
ver Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chil-
blains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions,
and positively cures Piles, or no pay
required. It is guaranteed to give per-
fect satisfaction, or money refunded.
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
Hill Bros.

—The physician is the man who tells
you that you need change, and then takes
it away.

A WRECKING TRAIN.

How Railroads open the Line after an Ac-
cident.

New World

"Accident to train No. 16, engine 49,
Engineer A. Jones, Conductor L. Wat-
son."

It is a dispatch like the above that the
superintendent of a railroad reads most.
He may have provided a most careful
system of signals, may have perfectly
trustworthy trainmen and competent
switchmen; yet, despite all this, smash-
ups will occur, trains will collide, track-
men will be killed and traffic stopped some-
times for hours over his busiest line.

It is to prevent the stoppage of busi-
ness that every railroad keeps on hand
several wrecking trains which are ready
at a moment's notice to go to any part
of the system, clear away wrecks, tem-
porarily repair tracks and to put engines
and cars in sufficient good order to reach
the repair shops.

The moment a wreck occurs the tele-
graph operator at the nearest station
sends a dispatch like the one above, fol-
lowed by numbered answers to the fol-
lowing questions, which are copied on a
blank at the superintendent's office.

1. Place of accident?
2. What caused it?
3. Were any persons injured? If so,
what persons and to what extent?
4. Is main track obstructed?
5. Is the track or roadbed much dam-
aged?
6. Is a side track near the obstruction
which can be used to pass trains around?
7. Will section force be sufficient to
clear obstruction? If not, how much
greater force is wanted?
8. How long will it take to clear the
track so trains can pass?
9. Is engine off the track or dam-
aged? What position is engine in?
10. How many cars are broken or off
the track?
11. How many cars are wanted, and
what kind, to transfer freight in?
12. How many cars are needed?
ing the accident.

This is made out in full and signed by
the conductor.

HOW AN ACCIDENT IS REPORTED.
13. Remarks of any nature concern-
ing the accident. This was a freight train
that was wrecked. It is bound west, and
on account of a broken rail was thrown
from the track, and several box cars and
"flat" were piled up on both tracks.
The conductor would fill out the blank,
and when received by the superintendent
would read something like the follow-
ing: Engine 46—Engineer, Jones; Con-
ductor, Watson; 1, near Brownville; 2,
broken rail; 3, none; 4, yes; 5, 6, no; 7,
wrecking train; 8, five or six hours; 9,
yes, slightly; 10, seven; 11, five; 12,
four; 13, approach on southbound track.
As soon as this dispatch arrives at the
office a spare engine is attached to the
wrecking train, a gang of men are hastily
put aboard, the conductor gives the signal
and the train speeds away to the scene
of the disaster.

The train is made up of three cars, the
first a flat car with a small and powerful
derrick and a few spare car trucks.
Next behind comes a box car well loaded
with blocking, which is of value as tem-
porary foundation for cars whose trucks
have been smashed or torn from under
them.

In the same car is an ample sup-
ply of large and small hawsers, chains
and canvas covers to protect perishable
freight from rain and snow.

The tool car is last, and this indeed is
the most interesting one. Some are di-
vided into two or three rooms by parti-
tions running from side to side at differ-
ent points in the interior. In the center
compartment of a three room tool car
where the wreckers remain when in trans-
it is a cooking stove and all utensils
connected with a range, and hard by is
a small pantry in which is stored a big
supply of canned meats, coffee and uten-
sils to prepare a hearty meal. Adjoin-
ing is the foreman's room with desk and
all material for writing and the keeping
of reports, telegraph machines, batteries
and electrical supplies.

The latter supply comes in handy at
the wreck. Wires are carried out from
the car up to one of the railroad wires,
connected, and the force is in communi-
cation with the whole railroad system.

A COMPLETE EQUIPMENT.

Everything which experience has sug-
gested as likely to be brought into use in
removing derailed cars and freight is to
be found in these rooms. Along the
sides are a score or more "jacks," some
of them so powerful that a single man
can lift to the height of several inches
anything weighing from 1,000 pounds to
twenty tons; there are also wrenches,
ropes, lanterns, axes, saws, hammers,
light and heavy; crowbars, torches,
drills, hatchets and numerous other ap-
pliances. Some new appliances are being
added every time the train goes out, and
all new things introduced in the work
are added as soon as they are out.

It is very seldom that any tool is called
for during the work upon a smashup
that is not to be found in the resources
of the car, all of which are accounted for
by a man who keeps a record of every
piece taken out and returned.

Upon the arrival of the train at the
wreck the men are put to work in charge
of an experienced mechanic and fore-
man. With startling rapidity the wreck
is straightened out. The locomotive at-
tached to the train is available to fur-
nish power in case any hauling is to be
done, and if the engine of the wrecked
train is unharmed and on the "steel," it,
too, can be brought into similar use.

In the handling of early passenger
coaches careful work is required; while
in the case of overturned locomotives,
which weigh from thirty to eighty
tons, the work of righting and replacing
them on the tracks is no small job.

Occasionally a few hundred dollars will
cover all damages for what looks to be
a minor like a wreck involving a loss of
thousands of dollars. In most cases
wrecked coaches and freight cars can be
repaired at a comparatively small ex-
pense. Locomotives can also be smashed
on the exterior to quite an extent
without costly or irreparable damage.

—Early Risers, Early Risers, Early
Risers, the famous little pills for consti-
pation, sick headache, dyspepsia and ner-
vousness.—Willitte & Willitte.

A Great Fight with the Comanches.

Up to the year 1859 the Comanche In-
dians had boasted that they had never
been defeated in a battle with white men.

They were arrogant and bloodthirsty,
and were at war with all the world. They
would not make peace with other tribes,
but waged constant and vindictive war
on white and red alike. They were rich,
strong in numbers and the best horsemen
in the world, and they made war with
other nations because they loved the ad-
venture of it.

In May of the year named a Texan
known as Captain Gordon, who was an
old Indian fighter, learned that there was
gold in the Big Wichita Mountains of
Western Texas. This claim of mountains
forms the Eastern boundary of the Great
Staked Plains, but the Comanches rang-
ed far West as the Rio Pecos River.
Captain Gordon called for volunteers to
explore the gold fields, and the expedition
was fitted out at Santa Fe. He knew
what was before him, and he did not cut
loose until he had secured about 140 men.

They were all border men and each fur-
nished his own horse and arms. Every
one had a rifle, and most of them a re-
volver as well, and Gordon got the loan
of two field pieces, and trained a crew to
work them. There were about forty pack
mules loaded with provisions and ammu-
nition, and it was believed that the com-
mand was strong enough to take care of
itself under any circumstances. It was
so long in getting ready that the Indians
heard of its object, and Eagle Chief, then
the head chief of all the Comanches, sent
word by one of his braves to Captain Gor-
don as follows:

I want scalps, horses, rifles and powder.
Come on as fast as you can.
No one was frightened over the mes-
sage, and in due time the expedition set
out. Captain Gordon was confident that
he would be attacked before crossing the
Canadian River, and he was not sur-
prised at finding the Indians all about him
as the command emerged into the Chico
valley to the West of Old Fort Bascom.
Eagle Feather had gathered together 451
warriors, the flower of the tribe. They
were not ordinary warriors but each could
boast of having killed an enemy. They
were mounted on the finest war ponies
and every one had a lance and a rifle. A
more notable war party was never raised
by any tribe, and it started out to meet
the invaders, boasting that it would bring
back the scalp of every white man in the
expedition.

Gordon was familiar with the Chico
and knew where the attack would be
made. The Indians would wait until he
was ready to enter the pass leading
through the Chico mountains to the river
and beyond. It was a position that they
could hold against 10,000 men, and he
realized that he must draw them away
from it. The command marched to
within three miles of the pass and then
turned to the North, as if to seek for
another. For a distance of 12 miles the
two commands held a parallel course, and
were not over two miles apart.

The Indians begged the base of the range so
as to prevent the white men from entering
any of the passes, while Gordon waiting
for a battle ground in the valley. He
found it twelve miles above the pass, just
at sundown on a June day. The spot se-
lected was a natural sink on the crest of
a mound or series of mounds, taking in,
as a whole, an area of about two or three
acres.

There was a wall of earth around this
sink, as if a small lake had once occupied
the spot. To the north was a still lower
and deeper basin, large enough to shelter
all the horses and so strategic that a
few men could defend it. There was a
big spring on the plateau, with grass
enough to last the horses for three or
four days, and Captain Gordon's idea was
to force the Indians to attack him in this
position. A renegade white man named
Gerry, who had served in the regular cav-
alry and deserted to the redskins, had
drilled them in cavalry tactics and he was
with them at this time. Out in the open,
450 Comanches, each armed with a 12-
foot lance—a weapon they knew how to
use with murderous effect—would have
proved too strong for the gold hunters.

Behind defenses the case would be dif-
ferent. The ponies of the Indians had been
left on the prairie just out of rifle shot,
guided by a few warriors. He opened
on the herd with shell, and in three or
four rounds had scattered it. Whenever
the redskins attempted to bunch in any
considerable number he shelled them,
and such horses as galloped within rifle
range were shot down by the riflemen.

Eagle Feather had more than enough
before the sun went down. Once he en-
gaged the warriors as if for a last desper-
ate charge, but they were so thoroughly
whipped that they refused to advance. As
darkness fell he began his retreat to the
pass, and he made no halts of any con-
sequence until